

25X1X TOPIC 1. Polish Troops and Police Offices in Stolp

25X1C 2. Military Restricted Area at Stolpmünde

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT

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25X1A REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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SOURCE

Polish Army Units in Stolp.

1. Prior to the end of September 1950, the first of the two barracks installations southeast of Stolp (P 55/N 08), on the north side of the road to Gumbin (P 55/N 08), quartered an undetermined number of infantry troops who wore red bands on their caps. The enlisted personnel came from all parts of Poland. Many of them were married. Source was unable to supply any data on their equipment. (1) The second barracks installation on the same road, which was surrounded by a high wall, quartered Polish tank troops who wore blue-gray uniforms with blue epaulets and who were from 18 to 22 years of age. (2) From 5 to 10 tanks of the unit were repeatedly seen in the streets of Stolp. They had five large bogie wheels per side and a revolving turret mounting a gun of about 80 mm which projected far beyond the front of the tank. About 25 tanks of this type were seen moving westward along Bahnhofstrasse on one day in the summer of 1950. It was rumored that the tanks were transferred to Stettin (O 54/Q 55). However, tanks were still seen in the streets of Stolp after that time. (3)

MO (Militia) Training Center in Stolp.

2. An MO training center was located in the northern sector of Stolp, just east of the Stolpe River. It was bounded by the Stolpe River, Schraderplatz, Blumenstrasse, Diesendstrasse, and Birkenallee (former German street names). Lieutenant Colonel Rybicki, (fnu), the commandant of the training center, and Captain Korreck, (fnu), his deputy, were relieved in September 1950. The trainees included about 100 militia officers and about 2,000 men from all parts of Poland. The enlisted militia men received training for seven months and the officers for 16 months. [REDACTED] the number of trainees would be substantially increased by the end of 1950. Personnel of the drafting office of the training center stated that the principal subjects of training were technical police duty and political indoctrination. Infantry training seemed to be a secondary matter. Small groups of militia men, armed with carbines, submachine guns, and light machine guns, were occasionally seen marching through the city.

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3. Some trainees [REDACTED] had previously been in a large militia camp of wooden barracks and tents at Lublin (S 52/R 18) where young Poles received political indoctrination prior to their military training. Militia men whose political reliability was questionable, or whose political knowledge did not meet the requirements, attended special courses.

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UB (Security Police) Headquarters in Stolp.

5. The UB headquarters was located on ul. Kilinskiego, formerly Hindenburgstrasse. Its officers included Lieutenant Berkalla, (fnu), who was in charge of affairs involving ethnic Germans.

Military Restricted Area in Stolpmuende.

6. In the summer of 1949, Polish troops were seen at a restricted military area west of the men's bathhouse at Stolpmuende. The restricted area was marked by caution signs in Polish.
7. Fire from artillery or AA guns was frequently heard in Stolp from the direction of Stolpmuende. Firing practice was also heard at night. Black bursts of smoke were sometimes seen at high altitudes. [REDACTED] they originated from AA shells. (h)

Comments.

- (1) Possibly the Mackensen Kaserne, which is on the north side of the road to Gumbin, opposite the Bluecher Kaserne. As early as June 1947, the Mackensen Kaserne was reported to have quartered an infantry unit.
- (2) The information confirms the location of tank troops in Stolp. See [REDACTED]. Another unsubstantiated report of November 1949 stated that the tank unit in Stolp was the 9th Tank Regt. [REDACTED] This regiment had been previously identified in Stettin several times.
- (3) The tanks were T-34s.
- (4) A German Army AAA range was located at Stolpmuende. It is possibly used now by the Poles.

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